

**IN THE CLAIMS**

Please amend the claims as shown in the attached replacement sheets submitted under 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c). A blacklined version is enclosed to illustrate the amendments to the claims.

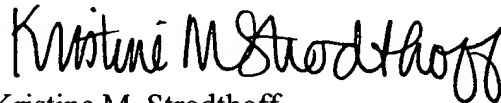
**REMARKS**

Claims 78-110 have been added. Support for the newly added claims is in the original claims as filed. Claims 1-62 and 78-110 are pending.

Claims 63-77 (Group II) have been cancelled without prejudice to their future prosecution in response to the Examiner's requirement for restriction. Applicant reserves the right to file divisional applications on the non-elected claims.

Applicant believes that the claims are in condition for allowance, and notification to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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## Blacklined Claims

### WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form an oxide layer;  
nitridizing the oxide layer to form an nitride layer; and  
depositing the dielectric layer onto the nitride layer.
2. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature of less than 800°C. to  
form an oxynitride layer;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer to form a nitride layer; and  
depositing the dielectric layer onto the nitride layer.
3. The method of Claim 2, wherein the step of annealing the polysilicon substrate is at a  
temperature of about 700 to about 750°C.
4. The method of Claim 1, wherein the polysilicon layer comprises a polysilicon selected  
from the group consisting of doped polysilicon, undoped polysilicon, and HSG polysilicon.
5. The method of Claim 1, wherein the oxynitride layer is about 40 angstroms or less.
6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the oxynitride is less than 15 angstroms thick.
7. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature of less than 800°C. to  
form an oxynitride layer;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer to form a nitride layer by exposing the oxynitride layer  
to a nitrogen-containing gas; and  
depositing the dielectric layer onto the nitride layer.

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8. The method of Claim 7, wherein the nitrogen-containing gas is selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, ammonia, nitrous oxide, and nitric oxide.
9. The method of Claim 7, wherein the nitrogen-containing gas is selected from the group consisting of a plasma mixture of nitrogen and helium, and a plasma mixture of nitrogen and argon.
10. The method of Claim 7, wherein the step of nitridizing comprises exposing the oxynitride layer to an active nitrogen-containing species formed in a plasma.
11. The method of Claim 7, wherein the step of nitridizing the oxynitride layer is at a temperature of about 0 to about 900°C.
12. The method of Claim 7, wherein the oxynitride layer and nitride layer have a combined thickness of about 10 to about 40 angstroms.
13. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form an oxynitride layer;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer to form a nitride layer; and  
depositing a high K dielectric layer onto the nitride layer.
14. The method of Claim 13, wherein the dielectric material is selected from the group consisting of tantalum pentoxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanate, strontium titanate, barium titanate, lead zirconium titanate, strontium bismuth tantalate, hafnium oxide, zirconium oxide, and aluminum oxide.
15. The method of Claim 13, wherein the dielectric layer comprises tantalum pentoxide.

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16. The method of Claim 13, further comprising, after the step of forming the dielectric layer, annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas.
17. The method of Claim 16, wherein the oxidizing gas is selected from the group consisting of oxygen, plasma oxygen, ozone, nitrous oxide, and mixtures thereof.
18. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature less than 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen-containing gas to form an nitride layer;  
depositing a high K dielectric layer onto the nitride layer; and  
annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing ambient.
19. The method of Claim 18, wherein the step of annealing the polysilicon substrate is at a temperature of about 700 to about 750°C.
20. The method of Claim 18, wherein the oxynitride layer has a thickness that is substantially the same before and after the step of annealing the dielectric layer.
21. The method of Claim 18, wherein the oxynitride is about 40 angstroms or less.
22. The method of Claim 18, wherein the oxynitride layer is less than 15 angstroms.
23. A method of forming a dielectric layer on a semiconductor substrate, comprising the steps of:  
annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature of less than 800°C to form an oxide layer having a thickness of about 40 angstrom or less;  
exposing the oxide layer to a nitrogen-containing gas to form a nitrided oxide layer;  
and

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forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitrided oxide layer.

24. A method of forming a dielectric layer on a semiconductor substrate, comprising the steps of:

annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature of about less than 800°C to form an oxide layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;  
exposing the oxide layer to a nitrogen-containing gas to form a nitrided oxide layer;  
forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitrided oxide layer; and  
annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing ambient;  
whereby the thickness of the nitrided oxide layer after the step of annealing the dielectric layer is about 40 angstroms or less.

25. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

providing a polysilicon substrate;  
heating treating the polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form a thin oxide layer over the polysilicon substrate;  
exposing the oxide layer to a nitrogen-containing gas to form a nitride layer; and  
forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitride layer.

26. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising polysilicon;  
forming an oxide layer over the polysilicon substrate by heat treating the polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature of less than 800°C, such that nitrogen concentrates within the oxide layer at an interface between the oxide layer and the polysilicon substrate.  
forming a nitride layer over the oxide layer by exposing the oxide layer to a nitrogen-containing gas; and  
forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitride layer.

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27. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature of less than 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer to form a nitride layer by exposing the oxynitride layer to an activated nitrogen-containing gas to form a nitrided oxide layer; and  
depositing the dielectric layer onto the nitrided oxide layer.
28. The method of Claim 27, wherein the nitrogen-containing gas is selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, ammonia, nitrous oxide, and nitric oxide.
29. The method of Claim 27, wherein the step of nitridizing comprises exposing the oxynitride layer to an active nitrogen-containing species formed in a plasma.
30. The method of Claim 27, wherein the step of nitridizing the oxynitride layer is at a temperature of about 0 to about 900°C.
31. The method of Claim 27, wherein the oxynitride layer and nitride layer have a combined thickness of about 10 to about 40 angstroms.
32. A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form an oxynitride layer;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer in an activated nitrogen-containing gas to form a nitrided oxide layer; and  
depositing a high K dielectric layer onto the nitride layer.
33. A method of forming a dielectric layer on a semiconductor substrate, comprising the steps of:  
providing a substrate comprising HSG polysilicon;

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annealing the polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature of about 700°C. to about 750°C. to form an oxide layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;  
exposing the oxide layer to a nitrogen-containing gas to form a nitrided oxide layer;  
forming a layer comprising tantalum pentoxide over the nitrided oxide layer; and  
annealing the tantalum pentoxide layer in an oxidizing ambient;  
whereby the thickness of the nitrided oxide layer is about 40 angstroms or less.

34. A method of forming a dielectric layer on a semiconductor substrate, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising HSG polysilicon;  
annealing the polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide at a temperature of about 700°C. to about 750°C. to form an oxide layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;  
exposing the oxide layer to an activated nitrogen-containing gas to form a nitrided oxide layer;  
forming a layer comprising tantalum pentoxide over the nitrided oxide layer; and  
annealing the tantalum pentoxide layer in an oxidizing ambient;  
whereby the thickness of the nitrided oxide layer is about 40 angstroms or less.

35. A method of forming a semiconductor device above a semiconducting substrate having a surface, comprising the steps of:

forming a nitrided oxynitride layer over a polysilicon substrate by annealing the polysilicon substrate in the presence of a nitric oxide at a temperature of about 700 to about 750°C. to form an oxynitride layer, and nitridizing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen-containing gas; the nitrided oxynitride layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;  
and

forming a dielectric layer over the nitrided oxynitride layer.

36. The method of Claim 35, wherein the dielectric material comprises a high K dielectric.

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37. The method of Claim 36, wherein the dielectric material is selected from the group consisting of tantalum pentoxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanate, strontium titanate, barium titanate, lead zirconium titanate, strontium bismuth tantalate, hafnium oxide, zirconium oxide, and aluminum oxide.
38. The method of Claim 36, wherein the dielectric layer comprises tantalum pentoxide.
39. The method of Claim 36, further comprising, after the step of forming the dielectric layer, annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas, wherein the thickness of the nitrided oxynitride layer is about 40 angstroms or less.
40. The method of Claim 39, wherein the oxidizing gas is selected from the group consisting of oxygen, plasma oxygen, ozone, nitrous oxide, and mixtures thereof.
41. A method of forming a semiconductor device above a semiconducting substrate having a surface, comprising the steps of:  
forming a nitrided oxynitride layer over a polysilicon substrate by annealing the polysilicon substrate in the presence of a nitric oxide at a temperature of about 700 to about 750°C. to form an oxynitride layer, and nitridizing the oxynitride layer in an activated nitrogen-containing gas; the nitrided oxynitride layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less; and  
forming a dielectric layer over the nitrided oxynitride layer.
42. The method of Claim 41, wherein the dielectric material comprises a high K dielectric.



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43. A method of forming a dielectric layer in a capacitor container comprising an opening formed in an insulative layer and a lower electrode comprising polysilicon formed within the opening, the method comprising the steps of:

forming an oxynitride layer over the lower electrode by annealing the electrode in the presence of nitric oxide;

nitridizing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen-containing gas; and

forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer.

44. The method of Claim 43, wherein the step of annealing the lower electrode is at a temperature of about 700 to about 750°C.

45. The method of Claim 43, further comprising annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing ambient.

46. A method of forming a dielectric layer in a capacitor container comprising an opening formed in an insulative layer and a lower electrode comprising polysilicon formed within the opening, the method comprising the steps of:

forming an oxynitride layer over the lower electrode by annealing the electrode in the presence of nitric oxide;

nitridizing the oxynitride layer in an activated nitrogen-containing gas; and

forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer.

47. The method of Claim 46, wherein the step of annealing the lower electrode is at a temperature of about 700 to about 750°C.

48. A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

forming a first capacitor electrode comprising polysilicon over a substrate;

forming an oxynitride layer over the first capacitor electrode by annealing the electrode in the presence of nitric oxide;

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nitridizing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen-containing gas; and  
forming a dielectric layer over the oxynitride layer.

49. The method of Claim 48, wherein the dielectric material comprises a high K dielectric.

50. The method of Claim 49, wherein the dielectric material is selected from the group consisting of tantalum pentoxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanate, strontium titanate, barium titanate, lead zirconium titanate, strontium bismuth tantalate, hafnium oxide, zirconium oxide, and aluminum oxide.

51. The method of Claim 49, wherein the dielectric layer comprises tantalum pentoxide.

52. The method of Claim 49, further comprising, after the step of forming the dielectric layer, annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas.

53. A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:  
forming a first capacitor electrode comprising polysilicon over a substrate;  
forming an oxynitride layer over the first capacitor electrode by annealing the electrode in the presence of nitric oxide;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer in an activated nitrogen-containing gas; and  
forming a dielectric layer over the oxynitride layer.

54. A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:  
providing a substrate comprising an overlying insulative layer and a container opening formed in the insulating layer to an active area on the substrate, and a lower electrode comprising polysilicon formed within the container opening;  
forming an oxynitride layer over the lower electrode by annealing the electrode in the presence of nitric oxide;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen-containing gas;

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forming a high K dielectric layer over the oxynitride layer; and  
annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas.

55. The method of Claim 54, wherein the step of forming the oxynitride layer comprises:  
annealing the polysilicon electrode in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of  
less than 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness about 40 angstroms or less.

56. A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:  
providing a substrate comprising an overlying insulative layer and a container opening  
formed in the insulating layer to an active area on the substrate, and a lower electrode  
comprising polysilicon formed within the container openings;  
forming an oxynitride layer over the lower electrode by annealing the electrode in the  
presence of nitric oxide;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer in an activated nitrogen-containing gas;  
forming a high K dielectric layer over the oxynitride layer; and  
annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas.

57. A method of forming a capacitor in a semiconductor device, comprising the steps of:  
providing a substrate with an opening;  
forming a first conductive electrode layer within the opening; the first electrode layer  
comprising hemispherical grain polysilicon;  
forming a thin layer of oxynitride over the first electrode layer by annealing the  
electrode in the presence of nitric oxide;  
nitridizing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen-containing gas;  
forming an insulative layer over the oxynitride layer; the insulative layer comprising  
an insulating inorganic metal oxide material; and  
forming a second conductive electrode layer over the insulative layer.

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58. The method of Claim 57, wherein the insulating inorganic metal oxide material comprises a high K dielectric.
59. The method of Claim 58, wherein the insulating inorganic metal oxide material is selected from the group consisting of tantalum pentoxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanate, strontium titanate, barium titanate, lead zirconium titanate, strontium bismuth tantalate, hafnium oxide, zirconium oxide, and aluminum oxide.
60. The method of Claim 58, wherein the insulating inorganic metal oxide material comprises tantalum pentoxide.
61. The method of Claim 57, further comprising, after the step of forming the insulating inorganic metal oxide material layer, annealing the layer in an oxidizing gas.
62. The method of Claim 57, wherein the step of forming the oxynitride layer comprises: annealing the polysilicon electrode in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of about 700 to about 750°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less.
- ~~63. A semiconductor device formed above a substrate, comprising:  
a polysilicon layer;  
an oxynitride layer overlying the polysilicon layer; the oxynitride layer comprising a nitric oxide grown oxide layer having a nitridized surface and a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less; and  
a high K dielectric layer overlying the oxynitride layer.~~
- ~~64. The device of Claim 63, wherein the dielectric layer comprises a high K material selected from the group consisting of tantalum pentoxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium~~

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~~titanate, strontium titanate, barium titanate, lead zirconium titanate, strontium bismuth tantalate, hafnium oxide, zirconium oxide, and aluminum oxide.~~

65. — ~~The device of Claim 63, wherein the high K dielectric layer comprises tantalum pentoxide.~~

66. — ~~The device of Claim 63, wherein the dielectric layer is oxygen-annealed.~~

67. — ~~A semiconductor device formed above a substrate, comprising:~~  
~~a polysilicon layer;~~  
~~an oxynitride layer overlying the polysilicon layer; the oxynitride layer comprising a nitric oxide grown oxide layer having a surface nitridized in an activated nitrogen-containing gas, and a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less; and a high K dielectric layer overlying the oxynitride layer.~~

68. — ~~A semiconductor device formed above a substrate, comprising:~~  
~~a polysilicon layer;~~  
~~an oxynitride layer overlying the polysilicon layer; the oxynitride layer comprising a nitric oxide grown oxide layer having a nitridized surface and a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less; and~~  
~~a dielectric layer comprising Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> overlying the oxynitride layer.~~

69. — ~~A capacitor, comprising:~~  
~~a first conductive capacitor plate comprising polysilicon;~~  
~~a thin oxynitride layer overlying the first capacitor plate, the oxynitride layer comprising an oxide layer grown in the presence of nitric oxide and a surface nitridized in a nitrogen-containing gas; and~~  
~~a dielectric layer overlying the oxynitride layer.~~

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70. — A capacitor, comprising:  
a first conductive capacitor plate comprising polysilicon;  
a thin oxynitride layer overlying the first capacitor plate, the oxynitride layer comprising an oxide layer grown in the presence of nitric oxide and nitridized in a nitrogen-containing gas; the oxynitride layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;  
a high K dielectric layer overlying the oxynitride layer; and  
a second conductive capacitor plate overlying the dielectric layer.

71. — A capacitor, comprising:  
a container formed in an insulative material, and a lower capacitor electrode comprising polysilicon formed in the container;  
an oxynitride layer overlying the lower capacitor electrode; the oxynitride layer comprising a nitric oxide grown oxide layer having a nitridized surface and a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less; and  
a dielectric layer overlying the oxynitride layer.

72. — A capacitor, comprising:  
a container formed in an insulative material, and a lower capacitor electrode comprising polysilicon formed in the container;  
an oxynitride layer overlying the lower capacitor electrode; the oxynitride layer comprising a nitric oxide grown oxide layer having a surface nitridized in an activated nitrogen-containing gas and a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;  
a dielectric layer overlying the oxynitride layer.

73. — A capacitor, comprising:  
a container formed in an insulative material, and a lower capacitor electrode comprising polysilicon formed in the container;

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~~an oxynitride layer overlying the lower capacitor electrode; the oxynitride layer comprising a nitric oxide grown oxide layer having a nitridized surface and a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;~~

~~a high K dielectric layer overlying the oxynitride layer; and~~

~~an upper capacitor electrode overlying the dielectric layer.~~

74. — ~~The capacitor of Claim 73, wherein the dielectric layer comprises a high K material selected from the group consisting of tantalum pentoxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanate, strontium titanate, barium titanate, lead zirconium titanate, strontium bismuth tantalate, hafnium oxide, zirconium oxide, and aluminum oxide.~~

75. — ~~The capacitor of Claim 73, wherein the dielectric layer comprises tantalum pentoxide.~~

76. — ~~A capacitor, comprising:~~

~~a container formed in an insulative material, and a lower capacitor electrode comprising polysilicon formed in the container;~~

~~an oxynitride layer overlying the lower capacitor electrode; the oxynitride layer comprising a nitric oxide grown oxide layer having a surface nitridized in an activated nitrogen containing gas; and a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;~~

~~a high K dielectric layer overlying the oxynitride layer; and~~

~~an upper capacitor electrode overlying the dielectric layer.~~

77. — ~~A capacitor, comprising:~~

~~a container formed in an insulative material, and a lower capacitor electrode comprising polysilicon formed in the container;~~

~~an oxynitride layer overlying the lower capacitor electrode; the oxynitride layer comprising a nitric oxide grown oxide layer having a nitridized surface and a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;~~

~~a dielectric layer comprising Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> overlying the oxynitride layer; and~~

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~~an upper capacitor electrode overlying the dielectric layer.~~

78. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form an oxide layer; and

annealing the oxide layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxide layer;

wherein upon forming the dielectric layer over the nitridized oxide layer, and exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxide layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

79. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form an oxide layer;

annealing the oxide layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxide layer; and

forming the dielectric layer over the nitridized oxide layer;

wherein upon exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxide layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

80. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form an oxide layer;

annealing the oxide layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxide layer;

forming the dielectric layer over the nitridized oxide layer; and

exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas;

whereupon the nitridized oxide layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

81. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form an oxide layer; and

plasma annealing the oxide layer in a nitrogen gas to form a layer of oxynitride;

wherein upon forming the dielectric layer over the oxynitride layer, and exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.



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82. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in nitric oxide to form an oxide layer;  
plasma annealing the oxide layer in a nitrogen gas to form a layer of oxynitride; and  
forming the dielectric layer over the oxynitride layer;  
wherein upon exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the oxynitride layer  
inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

83. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in the presence of nitric oxide at a  
temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxide layer having a thickness of about  
40 angstroms or less; and  
annealing the oxide layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxide layer;  
wherein upon forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxide layer, and  
exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxide layer inhibits oxidation  
of the polysilicon substrate.

84. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in the presence of nitric oxide at a  
temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxide layer having a thickness of about  
40 angstroms or less;  
annealing the oxide layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxide layer; and  
forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxide layer;  
wherein upon exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxide  
layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

85. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

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thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;

annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and

annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas;

wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

86. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;

annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer; the nitrogen gas selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, ammonia, and nitrogen oxides;

forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and

annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas;

wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

87. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

exposing a polysilicon substrate to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;

exposing the oxynitride layer to a plasma source of nitrogen to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and

exposing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas;

wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

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88. (new) The method of Claim 87, wherein the plasma source of nitrogen comprises a nitrogen gas selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, ammonia, a mixture of nitrogen and helium, a mixture of nitrogen and argon, and nitrogen oxides.

89. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness of less than about 15 angstroms;  
annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer; and  
forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer;  
wherein upon exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

90. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
thermally annealing a polysilicon substrate in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness of less than about 15 angstroms;  
annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;  
forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and  
annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas;  
wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxygen diffusion into the polysilicon layer.

91. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:  
exposing a polysilicon substrate to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer; and  
exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

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wherein upon forming the dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer, and exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

92. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

exposing a polysilicon substrate to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer;

exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer; and forming the dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer;

wherein upon exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

93. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

exposing a polysilicon substrate to nitric oxide oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer;

exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

forming the dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and

exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas;

wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

94. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer, comprising the steps of:

exposing a polysilicon substrate to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness of less than about 40 angstroms; and

exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

wherein upon forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon substrate.

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95. (new) A method of forming a dielectric layer in a capacitor container, the capacitor container comprising an opening in an insulative layer and a conductive polysilicon lower electrode disposed within the opening, the method comprising the steps of:

    exposing the polysilicon lower electrode to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer having a thickness of less than about 15 angstroms;

    exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

    forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and

    exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas;

    wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon lower electrode.

96. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

    forming a first electrode over a substrate, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;

    exposing the polysilicon electrode to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;  
and

    exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

    wherein upon forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer, and exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode.

97. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

    forming a first electrode over a substrate, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;

    exposing the polysilicon electrode to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;

    exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

    forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and

    exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas;

    wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode.

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98. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:  
forming a first electrode over a substrate, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;  
thermally annealing the polysilicon electrode in the presence of nitric oxide at a  
temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness  
of less than about 15 angstroms; and  
annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;  
wherein upon forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer,  
and annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits  
oxidation of the polysilicon electrode.
99. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:  
forming a first electrode over a substrate, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;  
thermally annealing the polysilicon electrode in the presence of nitric oxide at a  
temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness  
of less than about 15 angstroms;  
annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;  
forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer; and  
annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas,  
wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode.
100. (new) The method of Claim 99, further comprising the step of forming a second  
electrode over the dielectric layer, the second electrode comprising a conductive material.
101. (new) The method of Claim 99, wherein the first electrode comprises HSG polysilicon.
102. (new) The method of Claim 100, wherein the second electrode comprises a conductive  
polysilicon or a conductive metal.

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103. (new) The method of Claim 102, wherein the second electrode comprises a conductive metal selected from the group consisting of tungsten, tungsten nitride, titanium nitride, and platinum.

104. (new) The method of Claim 100, wherein the step of forming the second electrode comprises depositing the conductive material by chemical vapor deposition or physical vapor deposition.

105. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an insulative layer disposed thereon and one or more openings in the insulative layer extending to the substrate, and a first electrode disposed over the substrate within the one or more openings, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;

exposing the polysilicon electrode to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;

and

exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

wherein upon forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer, and exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode.

106. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an insulative layer disposed thereon and one or more openings in the insulative layer extending to the substrate, and a first electrode disposed over the substrate within the one or more openings, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;

thermally annealing the polysilicon electrode in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less; and

annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

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wherein upon forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer, and annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode.

107. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an insulative layer disposed thereon and one or more openings in the insulative layer extending to the substrate, and a first electrode disposed over the substrate within the one or more openings, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;

thermally annealing the polysilicon electrode in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;

annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer;

annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas, wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode; and

forming a second electrode over the dielectric layer, the second electrode comprising a conductive material.

108. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an insulative layer disposed thereon and one or more openings in the insulative layer extending to the substrate;

forming a first electrode over the substrate within the one or more openings, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;

exposing the polysilicon electrode to nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;

and

exposing the oxynitride layer to a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;



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wherein upon forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer, and exposing the dielectric layer to an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode.

109. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an insulative layer disposed thereon and one or more openings in the insulative layer extending to the substrate;

forming a first electrode over the substrate within the one or more openings, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;

thermally annealing the polysilicon electrode in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less; and

annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

wherein upon forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer, and annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas, the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode.

110. (new) A method of forming a capacitor, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an insulative layer disposed thereon and one or more openings in the insulative layer extending to the substrate;

forming a first electrode over the substrate within the one or more openings, the first electrode comprising polysilicon;

thermally annealing the polysilicon electrode in the presence of nitric oxide at a temperature of less than about 800°C. to form an oxynitride layer thereon having a thickness of about 40 angstroms or less;

annealing the oxynitride layer in a nitrogen gas to nitridize the oxynitride layer;

forming a high K dielectric layer over the nitridized oxynitride layer;

annealing the dielectric layer in an oxidizing gas, wherein the nitridized oxynitride layer inhibits oxidation of the polysilicon electrode; and

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forming a second electrode over the dielectric layer, the second electrode comprising a  
conductive material.